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The People of the State of California

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
12

13
14 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17
18 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
COMPANY AUTO GROUP, a California
19 corporation;
PAUL BLANCO MANAGEMENT
20 COMPANY, a California corporation;
PAUL BLANCO INSURANCE AGENCY,
21 INC., a California corporation;
PAUL BLANCO VEHICLE
22 REGISTRATION, a California corporation;
PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
23 COMPANY BAKERSFIELD, a California
corporation;
24 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
COMPANY CARSON, a California
25 corporation;
PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
26 COMPANY FAIRFIELD, a California
corporation;
27 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
COMPANY FRESNO, INC., a California
28 corporation;

[EXEMPT FROM FILING FEES
PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT
CODE SECTION 6103]

ENDORSED
FILED
ALAMEDA COUNTY

SEP 23 2019

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Anita Dhir

Case No.

RG19036081

COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT
INJUNCTION, CIVIL PENALTIES,
RESTITUTION, AND OTHER
EQUITABLE RELIEF

(BUS. & PROF. CODE, § 17200 et seq.)

[VERIFIED ANSWER REQUIRED
PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL
PROCEDURE SECTION 446]

1 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
2 COMPANY INLAND EMPIRE, a
3 California corporation;
4 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
5 COMPANY OAKLAND, a California
6 corporation;
7 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
8 COMPANY SACRAMENTO, a California
9 corporation;
10 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
11 COMPANY STOCKTON, a California
12 corporation;
13 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
14 COMPANY RENO, a Nevada corporation;
15 PAUL BLANCO'S GOOD CAR
16 COMPANY LAS VEGAS, a Nevada
17 corporation;
18 PAUL BLANCO, an individual; and
19 DOES 1 THROUGH 100, inclusive,
20

21 Defendants

22
23 The People of the State of California ("the People" or "Plaintiff"), by and through Xavier
24 Becerra, Attorney General of the State of California, allege the following on information and
25 belief:
26
27

28 INTRODUCTION

1. The People bring this enforcement action to protect the public and hold defendant Paul Blanco and his used car dealership network, Paul Blanco's Good Car Company, accountable for years of defrauding low- and moderate-income Californians and financial institutions.

2. Paul Blanco's Good Car Company is a network of motor vehicle dealerships and affiliated business operations with seven dealership locations throughout California and two in Nevada. Its dealerships sell primarily used vehicles and arrange predominantly subprime auto financing for economically distressed, credit-challenged consumers. For many low-income families in California, a vehicle is a necessity and can represent the most expensive one-time purchase they ever make. With limited financial resources, these families must typically purchase vehicles on credit.

3. From a date unknown to the People, and continuing to the present, Paul Blanco's Good Car Company has aired numerous false and deceptive advertising campaigns in order to lure unsuspecting consumers to their dealerships, including promotions for a "Senior Gold Program" that purported to offer preferential credit terms for seniors but in fact never existed. In addition, during sessions one manager called "lessons in larceny," Paul Blanco's taught employees to lie to third-party lenders in order to obtain consumer financing on false pretenses and boost dealership profits. These lies ranged from deceiving lenders about the value of vehicles financed to misrepresenting consumers' income and other information on credit applications. By falsifying this information, Defendants made consumers appear more creditworthy to third-party lenders than they actually were, thereby increasing the chances of obtaining funding for risky loans, selling an increased number of vehicles, and substantially increasing their profits. These falsehoods also increased the risk that low-income consumers, saddled with loans for which they would otherwise not qualify and could not afford, would default on their loans. Finally, Defendants tricked customers into paying thousands for optional add-on products, such as service contracts and GAP insurance, by falsely telling customers that these expensive add-ons were required by law or included in the sale price, or even by concealing the very fact that the dealership had tacked on a hidden charge. Defendants' actions have harmed thousands of California consumers and damaged honest competitors in the marketplace.

4. The People respectfully request that this Court use its equitable and legal authority to permanently enjoin these unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices; provide restitution to redress the considerable harm Defendants have caused California's consumers; and impose civil penalties to punish Defendants for their unlawful conduct.

PLAINTIFF

5. The People of the State of California are the Plaintiff in this case. The People bring this action by and through Xavier Becerra, Attorney General of the State of California. The Attorney General is authorized by Business and Professions Code sections 17204, 17206, 17535.

1 and 17536 to file litigation to enforce the Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et
2 seq.) and the False Advertising Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17500 et seq.).

3
4 **DEFENDANTS**

5 6. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Auto Group is a California Corporation
6 headquartered in Sacramento, California. Since at least its formation in 2017, acting alone or in
7 concert with others, Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Auto Group has transacted business
8 throughout California, including advertising, marketing, distributing, or offering vehicles to
9 consumers for sale.

10 7. Defendant Paul Blanco Management Company is a California corporation
11 headquartered in Sacramento, California. At all relevant times, acting alone or in concert with
12 others, Paul Blanco Management Company has transacted business throughout California, by
13 providing advertising, marketing, and other services related to the purchase and sale of used
14 vehicles.

15 8. Defendant Paul Blanco Insurance Agency, Inc. is a California corporation
16 headquartered in Sacramento, California, and possibly operating under the business name "IFE
17 Insurance Agency." At all relevant times, acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco
18 Insurance Agency, Inc. has transacted and continues to transact business throughout California.

19 9. Defendant Paul Blanco Vehicle Registration is a California corporation headquartered
20 in Sacramento, California. Since at least its formation in 2017, acting alone or in concert with
21 others, Paul Blanco Vehicle Registration has transacted and continues to transact business
22 throughout California.

23 10. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Bakersfield ("Paul Blanco's
24 Bakersfield"), is a California corporation, doing business in Bakersfield, California. At all
25 relevant times, acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Bakersfield has advertised,
26 marketed, distributed, or offered vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

27 11. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Carson ("Paul Blanco's Carson"),
28 formerly known as Paul Blanco's Good Car Company El Monte, is a California corporation

1 located in Carson, California. Although it is listed as a dealership location on the
2 PaulBlanco.com website, it is not currently not known whether Paul Blanco's Carson is in fact
3 operating.

4 12. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Fairfield ("Paul Blanco's Fairfield") is
5 a California corporation doing business in Fairfield, California. From a date unknown to the
6 People and continuing to the present, acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's
7 Fairfield has advertised, marketed, distributed, or offered vehicles to consumers for sale in
8 California.

9 13. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Fresno, Inc. ("Paul Blanco's Fresno")
10 is a California corporation doing business in Fresno, California. At all relevant times, acting
11 alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Fresno has advertised, marketed, distributed, or
12 offered vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

13 14. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Inland Empire ("Paul Blanco's Inland
14 Empire") is a California corporation doing business in Norco, California. At all relevant times,
15 acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Inland Empire has advertised, marketed,
16 distributed, or offered vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

17 15. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Oakland ("Paul Blanco's Oakland") is
18 a California corporation doing business in Oakland, California. At all relevant times, acting alone
19 or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Oakland has advertised, marketed, distributed, or offered
20 vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

21 16. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Sacramento ("Paul Blanco's
22 Sacramento") is a California corporation doing business in Sacramento, California. At all
23 relevant times, acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Sacramento has advertised,
24 marketed, distributed, or offered vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

25 17. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Stockton ("Paul Blanco's Stockton") is
26 a California corporation doing business in Stockton, California. At all relevant times, acting alone
27 or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Stockton has advertised, marketed, distributed, or offered
28 vehicles to consumers for sale in California.

1 18. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Reno ("Paul Blanco's Reno") is a
2 Nevada corporation doing business in Reno, Nevada. Since at least its formation in 2015, acting
3 alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Reno has advertised, marketed, distributed, or
4 offered vehicles to consumers for sale in both California and Nevada.

5 19. Defendant Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Las Vegas ("Paul Blanco's Las
6 Vegas") is a Nevada corporation doing business in Las Vegas, Nevada. Since at least its
7 formation in 2016, acting alone or in concert with others, Paul Blanco's Las Vegas has
8 advertised, marketed, distributed, or offered vehicles to consumers for sale in both California and
9 Nevada.

10 20. Defendant Paul Blanco, an individual, resides in Orange County, California, and at all
11 relevant times has been the founder, co-owner and President/Chief Executive Officer of Paul
12 Blanco's Good Car Company Auto Group, Paul Blanco Management Company, Paul Blanco
13 Insurance Agency, Inc., Paul Blanco Vehicle Registration, Paul Blanco's Bakersfield, Paul
14 Blanco's Carson, Paul Blanco's Fairfield, Paul Blanco's Fresno, Paul Blanco's Inland Empire,
15 Paul Blanco's Oakland, Paul Blanco's Sacramento, Paul Blanco's Stockton, Paul Blanco's Reno,
16 and Paul Blanco's Las Vegas. At all relevant times, acting alone or in concert with others, Mr.
17 Blanco has conducted, supervised, developed, or overseen training of his employees, and has
18 managed, formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts
19 and practices of the other defendants that constitute the common enterprise alleged below.

20 21. Defendants Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Auto Group, Paul Blanco
21 Management Company, Paul Blanco Insurance Agency, Inc., Paul Blanco Vehicle Registration,
22 Paul Blanco's Bakersfield, Paul Blanco's Carson, Paul Blanco's Fairfield, Paul Blanco's Fresno,
23 Paul Blanco's Inland Empire, Paul Blanco's Oakland, Paul Blanco's Sacramento, Paul Blanco's
24 Stockton, Paul Blanco's Reno, Paul Blanco's Las Vegas and Paul Blanco, (collectively "Paul
25 Blanco's Good Car Company" "Paul Blanco's," or "Defendants") have operated as a common
26 enterprise while engaging in the deceptive, unfair, and unlawful acts and practices as alleged
27 below. Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through interrelated
28 companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and

1 office locations. Among other things, these interrelated companies have routinely commingled
2 funds and other assets. For example, the dealerships have shared profits and losses: funds from
3 better-performing dealerships have been transferred to the Paul Blanco Management Company
4 and then funneled out to other dealerships. Because Paul Blanco's Good Car Company has
5 operated as a common enterprise, each Defendant is jointly and severally liable for the acts and
6 practices of each of them.

7 22. At all relevant times, each Defendant acted as a principal, under express or implied
8 agency, and/or with actual or ostensible authority to perform the acts alleged in this Complaint on
9 behalf of every other named Defendant. At all relevant times, some or all Defendants acted as the
10 agent of the others, and all Defendants acted within the scope of their agency if acting as an agent
11 of another.

12 23. At all relevant times, each Defendant knew or realized, or should have known or
13 realized, that the other Defendants were engaging in or planned to engage in the violations of law
14 alleged in this Complaint. Knowing or realizing that the other Defendants were engaging in such
15 unlawful conduct, each Defendant nevertheless facilitated the commission of those unlawful acts.
16 Each Defendant intended to and did encourage, facilitate, or assist in the commission of the
17 unlawful acts, and thereby aided and abetted the other Defendants in the unlawful conduct.

18 24. Defendants have engaged in a conspiracy, common enterprise, and common course of
19 conduct, the purpose of which is and was to engage in the violations of law alleged in this
20 Complaint. The conspiracy, common enterprise, and common course of conduct continue to the
21 present.

22 25. The corporate Defendants are alter-egos of their co-owner, Defendant Paul Blanco.
23 There is a unity of interest and ownership between Paul Blanco and the corporate Defendants,
24 such that in reality the corporate Defendants and Paul Blanco have no separate personality. For
25 example, each of the corporate Defendants is owned and controlled solely by Paul Blanco and his
26 wife, who have at times used Defendants' accounts to pay personal expenses or to make cash gifts
27 to family members. Defendant Paul Blanco used the corporate Defendants to perpetrate fraud and
28 accomplish other wrongful and inequitable acts, including those alleged in this Complaint.

1 Failure to hold Mr. Blanco individually liable for the corporate Defendants' wrongful acts would
2 lead to an inequitable and unjust result.

3 26. Plaintiff is not aware of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as
4 DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, and therefore sues those defendants by fictitious names. Each
5 fictitiously named defendant is responsible in some manner for the violations of law alleged.
6 Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to add the true names of the fictitiously named defendants
7 once they are discovered. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to "Defendants," "Paul
8 Blanco's," or "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company," such reference shall include DOES 1 through
9 100 as well as the named defendants.

10 11 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 27. Jurisdiction is proper because Defendants have transacted business within the State of
13 California, including in the County of Alameda, where Defendants operate a motor vehicle
14 dealership, and have engaged in conduct impacting the State of California or its residents at all
15 times relevant to this Complaint. The violations of law described herein occurred in the County
16 of Alameda and elsewhere in the State of California.

17 18 **TOLLING**

19 28. Pursuant to valid agreements between the Office of the Attorney General and
20 Defendants Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Auto Group; Paul Blanco's Insurance Agency,
21 Inc.; Paul Blanco Management Company; Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Bakersfield; Paul
22 Blanco's Good Car Company Carson; Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Fairfield; Paul Blanco's
23 Good Car Company Fresno, Inc.; Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Inland Empire; Paul
24 Blanco's Good Car Company Oakland; Paul Blanco's Good Car Company Sacramento; and Paul
25 Blanco's Good Car Company Stockton ("Tolled Defendants"), the People and the Tolled
26 Defendants have tolled all time limits and time-related defenses, either in law or in equity,
27 including but not limited to statute of limitations, statute of repose, and the doctrine of laches,
28

1 relating to claims that the People might bring against the Tolled Defendants pertaining to their
2 business operations and practices.

3 29. An initial tolling agreement became effective on August 30, 2017, and tolled all such
4 claims not then expired until August 30, 2018. The tolling agreement was later extended,
5 pursuant to a series of separately-executed amendments with the Tolled Defendants, to
6 February 28, 2019, April 1, 2019, May 1, 2019, June 1, 2019, August 1, 2019, and finally, to
7 December 1, 2019. Pursuant to the tolling agreement and extensions, claims the People might
8 bring against the Tolled Defendants pertaining to their business operations and practices have
9 been continuously tolled since August 30, 2017.

10 11 **DEFENDANTS' GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES**

12 30. Paul Blanco's Good Car Company operates nine motor vehicle dealerships, which
13 primarily market used cars and trucks to consumers with low incomes and poor credit scores.
14 These consumers may have difficulty obtaining credit and are often vulnerable to financial
15 exploitation. The dealerships typically work with third-party auto lenders to arrange "subprime"
16 auto loans for their customers. Subprime auto loans carry higher interest rates, and typically
17 involve longer monthly payment terms, than prime loans.

18 31. As part of its marketing strategy, Paul Blanco's Good Car Company advertises on the
19 internet, radio, and television. Defendants' advertisements, described in detail below, generally
20 promise consumers easy credit approval and make various claims that consumers will be able to
21 secure low interest rates and monthly payments. Through these advertisements, Paul Blanco's
22 encourages consumers with low incomes and poor credit histories to call Paul Blanco's or apply
23 for credit on Defendants' website.

24 32. After calling in or filling out the application form on the PaulBlanco.com website, an
25 interested consumer typically speaks by phone with an agent at Defendants' call center, which
26 Defendants call the "Business Development Center." Using scripts provided by Defendants,
27 Business Development Center representatives interview prospective customers and attempt to
28

1 schedule in-person dealership appointments, often luring customers to those appointments with
2 false promises.

3 33. When a consumer visits one of Defendants' dealerships seeking to purchase and
4 finance a vehicle, Defendants' sales personnel collect the consumer's credit information and
5 documentation and prepare a credit application. Defendants' managers then solicit consumer
6 financing by transmitting the consumer credit application to third-party finance companies
7 through a digital finance platform.

8 34. After receiving a credit application from Defendants, the finance companies inform
9 Defendants whether they will extend credit to the consumer, and if so, on what terms (such as
10 amount financed, interest rate, and income verification requirements). This process happens
11 quickly, outside of the consumer's presence, and he or she is typically unaware of the approved
12 terms.

13 35. Once a finance company conditionally approves a consumer for credit, Defendants'
14 sales employees select a vehicle from the dealership's inventory and attempt to negotiate a sale
15 with the consumer. To complete the sale, Defendants' sales and finance personnel present the
16 consumer with a stack of paperwork, including disclosure forms and a standardized retail
17 installment sales contract ("RISC"). Once the customer signs, Paul Blanco's delivers the vehicle
18 to the customer.

19 36. Although formally the RISC is a contract between the consumer and the Paul
20 Blanco's dealership, Defendants, like most auto dealers, do not carry or service consumer auto
21 loans. Instead, they immediately attempt to assign the RISC to the third-party finance company
22 that initially approved the consumer for credit. Defendants transmit the signed RISC to the
23 finance company along with relevant information about the vehicle sold, add-on products
24 included in the sale, and documentation to substantiate the credit application. The finance
25 company then reviews the package as a whole and makes a final decision whether to "fund" the
26 consumer's loan. Assuming it decides to do so, the finance company pays Paul Blanco's a cash
27 price in exchange for an assignment of the contract. In the event the finance company backs out
28 of the transaction, Paul Blanco's typically seeks to renegotiate with the consumer or purports to

1 rescind the RISC and demands return of the consumer's vehicle, eventually resorting to
2 repossession if the consumer does not return it.

4 DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT FINANCE PRACTICES

5 **FALSIFYING CREDIT APPLICATIONS**

6 37. From a date unknown to the People, and continuing to the present, Defendants' sales
7 and finance personnel have falsified consumers' monthly incomes, expenses, down-payment
8 amounts, places of residence, residence histories, and other information on consumer credit
9 applications. By falsifying this information, usually without consumers' knowledge, Defendants
10 have made consumers appear more creditworthy than they actually are, thus increasing the chance
11 of obtaining third-party financing. This practice has enabled Defendants to sell many more
12 vehicles than they otherwise could have, substantially boosting their profits. It has also burdened
13 unknowing, low-income consumers with loans they often cannot afford.

14 38. Audits undertaken by third-party finance companies have found substantial rates of
15 credit application falsification at Defendants' dealerships. For example, one finance company
16 audited three Paul Blanco's dealerships, attempting to verify incomes for a sample of consumers
17 who had purchased vehicles at each dealership. The audits revealed that an astounding number of
18 credit applications submitted by Paul Blanco's dealerships reported incomes that exceeded the
19 figures the finance company had been able to verify by *at least* \$500 per month. The finance
20 company found that 78.13% of incomes (250 out of 320) reported by Paul Blanco's Fresno,
21 58.75% of incomes (47 out of 80) reported by Paul Blanco's Oakland, and 87.5% of incomes (7
22 out of 8) reported by Paul Blanco's Sacramento were greater than the verified monthly incomes
23 by at least \$500. Another audit undertaken by a different lender found that Defendants had
24 submitted falsified borrower incomes and in many instances supplied forged documents to prove
25 borrowers' residence.

26 39. Defendants' actions were endorsed, taught, and carried out by senior management. For
27 instance, one group of senior managers would alter credit applications after customers' true
28 incomes were reported to them by lower-level employees. In one team meeting, another senior

1 manager told employees who were uncomfortable with these practices that they were not team
2 players and that, if they did not like the practices, they could leave the company. Yet another
3 senior manager told an employee to “school” customers, by telling them that they would need to
4 lie about their incomes if a finance company called to verify the credit application. The practice
5 of fraudulently inflating income was so common that Defendants’ personnel even developed
6 associated slang. For example, “packing income” meant falsely increasing a customer’s reported
7 income on a credit application, and packing income “by a nickel” meant increasing a customer’s
8 income by \$500.

9 40. Defendant Paul Blanco, aware that this unlawful and fraudulent falsification activity
10 was ongoing, nevertheless facilitated and encouraged it. Finance companies who uncovered
11 falsification discussed their findings in detail with Mr. Blanco. Employees of Paul Blanco’s
12 dealerships also notified Mr. Blanco that such activity was occurring, but rather than end the
13 practices, Mr. Blanco terminated or forced those employees out for raising concerns. One senior
14 manager threatened employees on at least two occasions, telling them not to be a “snitch;” he
15 explained that employees who raised concerns about malfeasance to Mr. Blanco would be fired,
16 and referenced the example of an employee who had previously met that fate.

17 18 **FALSIFYING VEHICLE VALUES: “POWER BOOKING”**

19 41. When soliciting financing from third-party finance companies, Defendants, like other
20 dealers, must provide those companies with the dollar value of the vehicle to be sold. Lenders
21 rely on that value in making their funding decisions because the vehicle will serve as collateral
22 for the consumer’s loan—if the consumer defaults, the lender will repossess the vehicle. The
23 ratio of the dollar amount being financed to the dollar value of the underlying collateral—the
24 “loan-to-value” ratio—affects finance companies’ assessments of the overall risk of a finance
25 transaction and ultimately their decision about whether to fund a consumer’s loan. The lower the
26 financed amount relative to the vehicle value, the lower the risk profile of the overall transaction.

27 42. In order to verify a claimed vehicle value, finance companies typically require dealers
28 to submit a “book sheet” that lists the year, make, model, and trim level of the vehicle, as well its

optional features. The book sheet typically includes an assessed value for the vehicle supplied by third-party reference listings such as Kelley Blue Book, with the value calculated based on vehicle attributes reported by the dealership.

43. From a date unknown to the People, and continuing to the present, Defendants have routinely falsified book sheets by artificially inflating vehicle trim levels and fabricating optional features, a fraudulent practice euphemistically referred to in the industry as “over-collateralization,” “building books,” “book packing,” or “power booking.” For instance, Defendants might submit a book sheet misrepresenting a base-model 2014 Nissan Altima as a top-of-the-line “SL” trim level, and may further inflate the value by falsely claiming that the vehicle has upgraded features, such as a larger engine, premium sound system, or moon roof.

44. These fraudulent techniques can increase a vehicle’s reported value by thousands of dollars, allowing Defendants to sell a higher-balance RISC without exceeding loan-to-value limits put in place by lenders for underwriting purposes. Selling a higher-balance RISC in turn increases Defendants’ profit on the transaction. That profit comes at the expense of harm to consumers, who typically have no idea that Defendants have misrepresented the vehicle to their finance company, but who end up with loans likely to be significantly less affordable than what they could have qualified for had the dealership booked their vehicle honestly.

45. Defendants’ employees frequently falsified vehicle values, and they did so with the approval and encouragement of Defendants’ upper management. For example, one senior manager taught employees how to inflate vehicle values and perpetrate other wrongful conduct, during sessions the senior manager referred to as “lessons in larceny.” The senior manager taught employees that finance companies cannot decode the trim level of certain vehicles based on the Vehicle Identification Number alone, and that, in order to avoid detection, employees should focus on misrepresenting the trim levels of those particular vehicles.

46. Defendant Paul Blanco was aware of the power booking activity, but rather than stopping it, he instead facilitated and encouraged it. Underwriting verification processes undertaken by third-party finance companies have found hundreds of instances of power booking in finance applications submitted by Paul Blanco’s Good Car Company. Defendant Paul Blanco

1 received or was aware of letters from those companies, demanding repayment of losses due to
2 power booking, and responded by making the demanded payments. Mr. Blanco participated in at
3 least one meeting with a finance company after it identified transactions involving power booking
4 and indicated in other communications with finance company representatives that he was aware
5 of the activity. Mr. Blanco was also made aware of power booking activity by subordinates. And
6 yet, Defendants' unlawful power booking activity continued.

7 8 FALSE AND DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING

9 47. From a date unknown to the People, and continuing to the present, Defendants have
10 disseminated advertisements on the radio, television, and the internet promoting the purchase and
11 finance of their motor vehicles. Many of these advertisements are false or deceptive.
12 Defendants' false and deceptive advertising has included promotions for a non-existent "Senior
13 Gold" program that targeted and deceived senior citizens; false assurances that consumers will be,
14 or have been, approved for financing prior to visiting a dealership; suggesting that over 100
15 lenders will compete for a customer's business, when the real number is only a small handful; and
16 touting the false promises that Paul Blanco's helps customers obtain the lowest interest rate
17 available and does not mark up customers' interest rates, when in fact the dealerships routinely
18 mark up interest rates in order to boost profits.

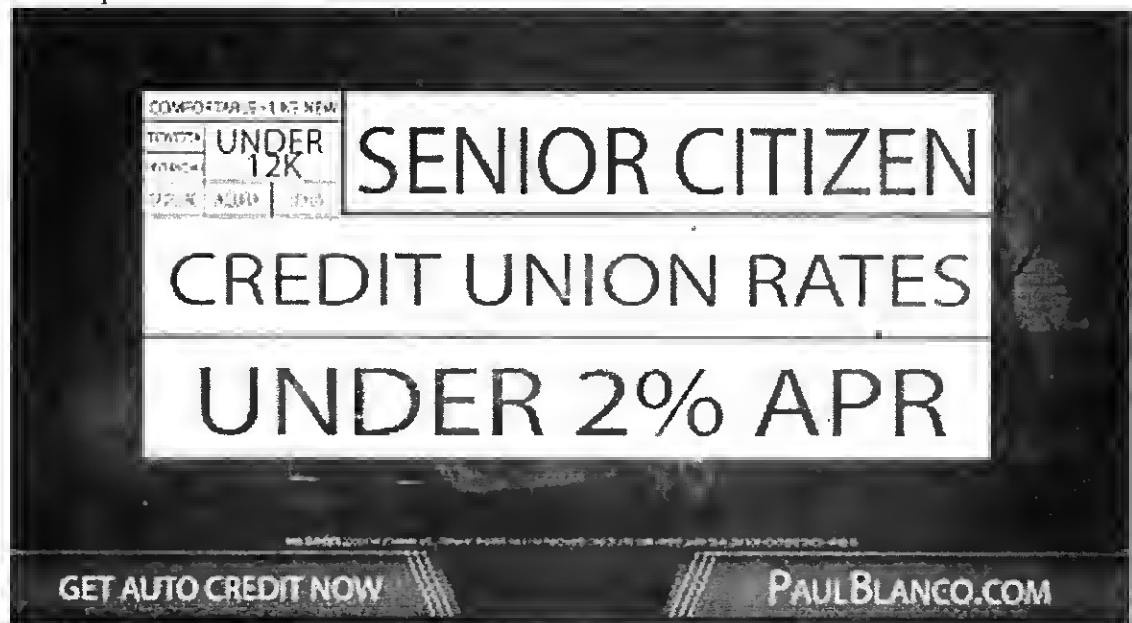
19 48. In addition to targeting senior citizens and low-income Californians, Defendants also
20 targeted vulnerable communities of non-English speakers and immigrants. Defendants aired
21 deceptive advertisements in Spanish or intended for audiences of immigrants, including
22 advertisements touting the availability of credit for customers who receive cash wages, are
23 undocumented, or lack valid driver's licenses.

24 49. Defendant Paul Blanco played a personal, integral role in the development and
25 dissemination of this advertising. Mr. Blanco wrote and approved Defendants' advertisements
26 and participated as a voiceover artist for their television and radio ads. He also drafted and
27 approved call center scripts and held himself out as the dealerships' "Advertising Guru."
28

1 **DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT "SENIOR GOLD" PROGRAM**

2 50. As part of their marketing strategy, Defendants advertised a "Senior Gold Program"
3 that they promoted as a way of helping senior citizens purchase vehicles. The Senior Gold
4 Program purportedly offered "special senior pricing" and rates available with no credit check,
5 down payment, or proof of income—arrangements claimed to be the result of an "exclusive"
6 partnership between Paul Blanco's dealerships and a select group of credit unions. In truth, no
7 such partnership existed, and the dealerships offered no special prices, rates, or other
8 accommodations to senior citizens. Far from receiving special treatment, seniors at Paul Blanco's
9 dealerships were treated no differently from any other car buyer on the lot. In sum and substance,
10 the Senior Gold Program was a sham.

11 51. For example, Defendants' radio advertising claimed that "select credit unions in our
12 program have joined together to offer a Seniors Gold Program that requires no proof of income
13 and no down payment" and that customers should "let one hundred participating lenders compete
14 to qualify you for our Senior Gold rates." Defendants' television advertisements conveyed the
15 same messages (see Figure 1, below) and promised in voice-overs that Paul Blanco's senior
16 customers could obtain "senior citizen credit union rates, offered only at Paul Blanco's, starting
17 under two percent."



28 *Figure 1: Screen shot from one of Defendants' television advertisements.*

1 52. In fact, there was never any such partnership among credit unions to offer a Senior
2 Gold Program through Paul Blanco's Good Car Company, nor was any aspect of the credit union
3 financing offered at Defendants' dealerships exclusive to Paul Blanco's dealerships.

4 53. Defendants also advertised that the Senior Gold Program offered special prices and
5 interest rates for seniors. For example, Defendants claimed in a television advertisement that
6 "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company has special senior pricing and two percent financing, plus
7 down payment assistance, through our Seniors Gold Program." A purported customer testimonial
8 that aired in Defendants' television and radio advertising proclaimed: "We put no money down,
9 and since we are retired, we qualified for a two percent senior finance rate. Thanks, Paul
10 Blanco!" Another radio ad stated: "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company is the preferred dealer of
11 seniors. Special rates, special prices, and special treatment. . . . Apply for Senior Gold at
12 PaulBlanco.com."

13 54. In fact, Paul Blanco's Good Car Company never offered special prices or interest
14 rates for senior citizens. Senior citizens were not able to obtain rates of two percent or lower
15 unless they qualified for those rates following a credit check, just like any other car buyer.

16 55. Defendants also advertised that, under the Senior Gold Program, senior citizen car
17 buyers could obtain financing without undergoing a credit check, submitting proof of income, or
18 making a down payment. For example, television advertising claimed that senior citizens would
19 face "no credit check hassles" and "no embarrassing credit check." One television ad touted:
20 "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company introduces the Seniors Gold Program, with no credit check
21 hassles, no pressure, and no money down, with no proof of income." Other advertisements
22 emphasized that the Senior Gold Program offered "the lowest prices on almost one thousand
23 vehicles and two-percent credit union rates that require no money down and no proof of income
24 and no embarrassing credit check hassles." The following image aired in television advertising
25 for the Senior Gold Program:
26
27
28



Figure 2: Screen shot from one of Defendants' television advertisements.

56. In reality, no program ever existed at Paul Blanco's Good Car Company that would allow senior citizens or any other customers to finance a vehicle purchase without undergoing a credit check, nor were senior citizens ever permitted, because of their seniority, to avoid making down payments or furnishing proof of income. Instead, the Senior Gold program was nothing but bait-and-switch advertising: a ruse that drew unwitting senior citizens to Paul Blanco's Good Car Company, where Defendants performed credit checks, accepted down payments, and required proof of income just as they would with any customer who was not a senior citizen.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE CREDIT APPROVAL ASSURANCES

57. Defendants deceive potential customers with false promises that they will be, or have already been, approved for credit online or over the phone. In reality, with very rare exceptions, consumers are not approved for credit until they visit a Paul Blanco's dealership in person, and only after Defendants send credit applications to lenders on their behalf.

58. As part of their marketing scheme, Defendants heavily promote that they can approve customers for financing online or over the phone, and prior to an in-person visit to a Paul Blanco's dealership. Credit rejection can be an embarrassing and painful experience, so the

1 promise of easy approval prior to an in-person dealership visit can be appealing to Paul Blanco's
2 customers, who, as detailed above, are predominantly low-income and have subprime credit
3 scores.

4 59. The actual purpose of Defendants' online and phone "credit application" is to
5 generate sales leads and lure consumers into Defendants' dealerships, where they are subjected to
6 other deceptive and fraudulent sales practices. In many cases, consumers decide to visit Paul
7 Blanco's dealerships precisely because they believe they have already been approved for credit,
8 only to find that not to be the case.

9
10 Defendants' advertising falsely promises instant online credit approval

11 60. Defendants' deception begins with television and radio advertising, which has falsely
12 informed customers that they can apply for credit online.

- 13 a. For instance, Figure 3, below, has appeared in television advertising for Paul
14 Blanco's Good Car Company under voice-over claims such as "Get credit now
15 at PaulBlanco.com"; "Get approved at PaulBlanco.com"; "Get approved
16 before you shop at PaulBlanco.com"; "Get approved today at
17 PaulBlanco.com"; "Apply now at PaulBlanco.com"; and "Apply today only at
18 PaulBlanco.com."



28 *Figure 3: Screen shot from Defendants' television advertising.*

b. Other television advertisements have featured banners reiterating the availability of an online credit application that would allow customers to get approved for finance before shopping for a vehicle. (See Figures 4 and 5, below.)



Figures 4 & 5: Banners cropped from screen shots of Defendants' television advertising.

61. Defendants' radio advertising has conveyed the same message, touting "hassle-free online approvals, only at PaulBlanco.com" and that customers "could be approved online for a car, truck, or SUV of [their] dreams"; could obtain "hassle-free credit approvals in minutes at PaulBlanco.com"; and should "click PaulBlanco.com for instant credit for anyone working."

Defendants' website misleads consumers to believe they have applied for credit

62. Consumers visiting the PaulBlanco.com website to take advantage of Defendants' advertised offer of instant credit approval encounter messaging that reaffirms the impression that they can apply for and obtain auto financing through the website. As recently as early 2017, the PaulBlanco.com splash page proclaimed in relevant part: "No matter if your credit score is 500 or 800, just click and let over 120 specialized banks and credit unions compete to win your business regardless of your credit. Plus, when you apply online, one of our loan facilitators will negotiate on your behalf to get you the lowest rate possible. Once approved, you can shop from home." Although the specifics of this messaging have changed over time, prominent links throughout the

website have displayed messages such as “APPLY NOW GET APPROVED,” “Get Approved NOW!” and “Apply for financing.”

63. Customers who have clicked on one of these “apply” links have been redirected to PaulBlanco.com/creditapp/, a webpage containing a fake credit application form. This form requests personal information from prospective customers, such as name, contact information, birth date, partial social security number, amount and source of income, and available down payment. A screenshot of one version of this “credit application” is included here as Figure 6.

Complete The Application and Let The Banks Compete

Customer Information

- * First Name:
- * Middle Initial:
- * Last Name:
- * Birth Date:
- * Home Address:
- * City:
- * State
- * ZIP Code
- * Phone Number:
- * Email Address:
- * Last 6 digits SSN:
Last 6 of Social Security Number

Budget and Employment

- * Gross Monthly Income:
- * Current Employer / Source of Income:
- * Down Payment:

Request an Appointment

Request Appointment Date:

Appointment Time:

****Official Use Only:**

Most Approvals Based On Down Payment and Income, Not Credit!
By sending this application, you authorize us to contact you and run a credit check.
Please read our [Privacy Statement](#).

Final Review

* = required fields

Figure 6: Screenshot of PaulBlanco.com’s purported online “credit application”

64. The messaging surrounding the “application” form on Defendants’ website has changed over time, but it has consistently been misleading. In mid-2018, during the civil law enforcement investigation that preceded this lawsuit, Defendants temporarily removed references to a credit application or credit approval from their website, replacing the aforementioned “apply” links with buttons reading “Get Started!” and changing the title of the form to “Pre-Qualification Review.” After a few months, however, Defendants reversed course. By the end of 2018, Defendants’ website advertised “Get Pre-Approved,” and in April 2019, the messaging returned to “Get Approved,” with the “application” form retitled “Apply for Finance Approval.” As of September 2019, the website continues to falsely refer to the “application” form as a “credit application” and falsely suggests that customers can “apply now.”

65. In reality, the credit “application” form on Defendants’ website is not a credit application at all but simply a means of generating sales leads. When a consumer completes the form, Defendants’ Business Development Center contacts him or her, then uses the information collected in the application to attempt to complete a sale, including further disseminating false and deceptive information to consumers. No actual credit application process occurs.

Defendants’ call center misleads consumers to believe they have been approved for credit

66. Defendants operate a centralized customer relations office known as the Business Development Center, which handles both outgoing and incoming consumer calls and communicates with consumers by email. Defendants require Business Development Center representatives to follow scripts for phone calls and voicemails, and to rely on pre-written templates when sending emails to consumers. One of the primary goals of the Business Development Center is to persuade consumers to visit dealerships in person, where Defendants funnel them through a high-pressure (and at times fraudulent) sales process. Defendants offer incentives such as monetary rewards to Business Development Center representatives who schedule large numbers of customer appointments.

67. Defendants use the Business Development Center to reinforce the false and misleading message that consumers can be approved for credit before setting foot in a dealership.

1 This false promise of prior credit approval is particularly alluring to low-income consumers or
2 those with compromised credit scores, who are often worried about the potential embarrassment
3 of being turned away or denied financing in a public setting.

4 68. When a Business Development Center representative makes contact with a consumer
5 by phone, the representative takes the consumer through a deceptive sales script designed to
6 perpetuate the consumer's belief that they are applying, and will be approved, for credit. Call
7 scripts in use as recently as mid-2018 required Business Development Center representatives to
8 begin calls with a purported "application process," in which the representative collects a
9 significant quantity of personal information from the consumer, similar to what would be required
10 on a credit application. In all respects, Defendants—including Defendant Paul Blanco, who
11 drafted the relevant script—designed this process to mirror a genuine credit application process
12 and deceive customers into believing that is what it was.

13 69. Defendants' script next required the Business Development representative ("BDR")
14 to pretend to process the nonexistent credit application and announce the result as though the
15 consumer had been deemed creditworthy. The relevant portion of the script reads as follows:

16
17 BDR: Thank you, (*Customer name*), Please hold while I process
your application.

18 (Place the customer on hold for 5 seconds)

19 . . .

20 BDR: Congratulations! (*Customer's name*)! Based on the
21 information you have provided, you meet the credit criteria for
22 several of our lenders. . . .

23 70. In fact, the Business Development Center does not process any applications at all.
24 The five-second hold required by the call center manual serves merely to deceive consumers into
25 believing that Paul Blanco's was processing their credit applications electronically. According to
26 a manager responsible for the daily operations of the Business Development Center, every
27 consumer who speaks to a Business Development Center representative and participates in the
28

1 sham “application process” is ultimately congratulated and informed that he or she “meet[s] the
2 credit criteria for several . . . lenders.”

3 71. Defendants’ Business Development Center representatives further compound the
4 deception by leaving voicemails and sending email messages to prospective customers who have
5 completed the fake online “credit application,” which falsely state or suggest that the customers
6 have been approved or will soon be approved for financing. For example, Paul Blanco’s Good
7 Car Company sends form emails encouraging customers to contact a representative “as soon as
8 possible regarding your pending acceptance!” and falsely informing customers that “Your
9 application is time sensitive I have notified the lenders that there will be a delay [in]
10 completing [your] application.”

11 72. Defendants have been remarkably successful at generating sales leads based on the
12 false “approval” process described above. According to internal company documents and the
13 testimony of a senior manager in the Business Development Center, about two-thirds of visitors
14 to a Paul Blanco’s dealership first made an appointment through the Business Development
15 Center, and therefore likely participated in the misleading “credit application” described above.

16 17 **MISREPRESENTING NUMBER OF LENDERS**

18 73. Defendants have routinely claimed that over 100 third-party lenders compete to fund
19 a customer’s loan, when in fact they only submit individual applications to a handful of lenders.
20 For example, Defendants claimed in radio advertisements that Paul Blanco’s offered “over 100
21 lenders” who could “help you get approved for the vehicle of your dreams.” The PaulBlanco.com
22 home splash page reinforced this message, urging customers to “[l]et over 121 specialized banks
23 & credit unions compete to approve you for our low rate guarantee.” Meanwhile, Business
24 Development Center representatives, using scripts provided for the purpose, told customers that
25 “[w]e work with over 120 specialized lenders to get you the best rates and payments as [sic]
26 possible.”

1 74. In reality, Defendants typically send consumer credit applications to between four and
2 six lenders initially. If none of those lenders approve the application, Defendants' managers may
3 send the application to additional lenders, but typically to no more than a total of twenty lenders.
4

5 **MISREPRESENTING INTEREST RATES**

6 75. Defendants' advertising makes numerous false and misleading claims about the
7 interest rates their customers can obtain through third-party lenders. Defendants mislead
8 customers by promoting unrealistically low interest rates, and by advertising those interest rates
9 as available regardless of credit, when in reality only the most creditworthy customers could
10 possibly qualify for them. Defendants also falsely claim that consumers applying for credit will
11 receive "the lowest rate" available, and that Paul Blanco's dealerships do not mark up interest
12 rates.

13 76. Paul Blanco's Good Car Company advertising abounds with references to low
14 interest rates deceptively presented as though they are available to most or all customers,
15 regardless of credit, when in reality most of Paul Blanco's Good Car Company customers are not
16 sufficiently creditworthy to obtain such low rates. For example, Paul Blanco's Good Car
17 Company disseminated radio and television advertisements that made claims including the
18 following:

- 19 • "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company announces two percent financing and down
20 payment assistance for hardworking people just like you, regardless of credit."
- 21 • "Hot news: Paul Blanco's Good Car Company has finance rates as low as two
22 percent. . . . And everyone with a take-home pay of \$400 a week can be approved
23 for rates starting at two percent."
- 24 • "Do you have a bankruptcy, repo, or foreclosure? Click Paul Blanco and get
25 approved for rates starting at two percent."
- 26 • "Paul Blanco's Good Car Company says if you bring home \$350 a week, you're
27 approved, approved, approved. Everyone needs down payment assistance, and a
28

two percent rate on a like-new Honda, Toyota, or Nissan gets approved, approved, approved.”

- “Plus we offer 3% financing and down payment assistance to people with challenged credit.”

77. Defendants have also misled consumers by advertising that Paul Blanco’s guarantees, or will help customers negotiate, the lowest interest rate available. For example, Defendants have claimed in radio and television advertisements that they would “demand the lowest going rate,” or that they offer a “low rate guarantee.” In a similar vein, their website has echoed the deceptive “low rate guarantee” and falsely promised to get consumers the “lowest rate possible.”

78. Defendants’ Business Development Center also reinforced and exacerbated the misleading message that Defendants would help customers obtain the “best” or “lowest possible” interest rate. The Business Development Center call script, authored by Defendant Paul Blanco, included misrepresentations such as the following:

- “We have an application process designed to help you get financed for the vehicle of your choice. . . . Paul Blanco’s job is to use our program to get you the lowest possible rate regardless of your credit.”
- “I can assure you will get the best interest rate that you qualify for.”
- “In order for you to get the **best rate** possible, we will be submitting your information to several different lenders to **compete** for your business.” (emphasis original.)
- “We work with over 120 specialized lenders to get you the best rates and payments as [sic] possible.”
- “The next step is to schedule a get together with one of our loan facilitators. They are personally trained by Paul Blanco himself and will negotiate on your behalf to ensure the best terms and price possible.”

79. Furthermore, for a period of time, Paul Blanco’s Good Car Company falsely and misleadingly advertised that Defendants’ dealerships do not mark up interest rates offered by lenders. For example, in radio advertising, Paul Blanco’s made claims including the following:

- 1 • “Paul Blanco’s Good Car Company declares credit and interest rate amnesty
- 2 interest rate amnesty means you pay absolutely zero over the lender’s discount
- 3 rate.”
- 4 • “Car dealers sucker you in with a low price and then jam you up by marking up
- 5 your interest rate, and they don’t even tell you about it. So I applied online at
- 6 PaulBlanco.com, and let over a hundred lenders compete for my business.”
- 7 • “With age comes experience, so I know car dealers can mark up your interest
- 8 rates without telling you. That’s why I loved Paul Blanco’s Good Car Company.
- 9 They actually negotiated for me with several lenders to make sure I got the best
- 10 rate.”

11 80. Paul Blanco’s “lowest rate,” “best rate,” and “no mark-up” claims are false and
12 misleading. In fact, Defendants routinely mark up interest rates by up to two percentage points
13 over the interest rate for which the consumer actually qualifies, and do so in approximately 75%
14 of finance transactions. This practice increases dealership profits, is concealed from consumers,
15 and can cost consumers hundreds of extra dollars over the life of their loans. Defendants thus do
16 not provide customers with the lowest available interest rates, precisely because the dealerships
17 *do in fact* mark up interest rates above the lowest rate approved by lenders.

18
19 **DEFENDANTS’ DECEPTIVE AND UNLAWFUL SALE OF ADD-ON PRODUCTS**

20 81. From a date unknown to the People, and continuing to the present, Defendants have
21 charged consumers for optional add-on products—including vehicle service contracts and
22 guaranteed asset protection (GAP) insurance—that their customers did not authorize, or
23 authorized only based on false pretenses. These unauthorized charges generated substantial
24 profits for Defendants and significantly increased the overall cost of customers’ vehicle
25 purchases.

26 82. Defendants bury information about add-on products in a pile of lengthy, complex
27 documents presented at the close of a long financing process at the dealership. Sales and finance
28 personnel intentionally hide these charges from consumers, often rushing through the closing

process without disclosing information about the add-on products included in the deal. In some instances, in order to prevent the customer from discovering the charge, these sales and finance personnel have literally used their open hands to obscure the price of add-on products as disclosed in papers they asked consumers to sign—a technique euphemistically referred to as a “hands-down close.” In other cases, Defendants have falsely told consumers that service contracts are included in the price of their vehicles, when in reality the charge is separate and increases the overall cost. As a result of these deceptive and fraudulent tactics, consumers are often unaware that they have even purchased add-on products, or believe they were included in the vehicle purchase price at no additional charge, and end up incurring significant undisclosed charges.

83. Defendants’ sales and finance personnel have also routinely and falsely told consumers that the purchase of an add-on product, such as a service contract or GAP insurance, is required by law. They have also misled consumers by telling them that the finance company requires the customer to purchase a service contract or GAP insurance as a condition of obtaining financing, when in reality the finance company has imposed no such requirement.

84. Defendants’ tactics were effective at generating profits at the expense of unsuspecting consumers. Defendants sold add-ons at far higher rates than most used vehicle dealerships, with penetration rates—that is, the percentage of used vehicle sales accompanied by the sale of an add-on—reaching over 90% at certain Paul Blanco’s locations.

85. One finance company became concerned about the high penetration rate of vehicle service contracts at Paul Blanco’s dealerships and conducted an analysis. The analysis revealed that in 2016, among independent dealers, the average service contract penetration rate for the finance company’s five regions ranged between 28.22% and 45.80%. Meanwhile, in the same year, Paul Blanco’s service contract penetration rates, as determined by the finance company, were 81.34% in Sacramento, 87.56% in Bakersfield, and 95.37% in Fresno. In 2017, those figures became even more extreme: 91.78% in Sacramento, 93.88% in Stockton, 99.50% in Fresno, 94.81% in Oakland, and 98.19% in Bakersfield. Paul Blanco’s was only able to achieve these figures by deceiving consumers.

1 86. Defendant Paul Blanco knew of these practices and both tolerated and encouraged
2 them. For example, after multiple people expressed concerns to Mr. Blanco about high service
3 contract penetration rates at a particular Paul Blanco's dealership, the service contract penetration
4 rate increased significantly at other Paul Blanco's dealerships. This occurred because Mr. Blanco
5 directed or encouraged the other dealerships to utilize the unlawful practices outlined above.
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1 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

2 BUS. & PROF. CODE, § 17200 ET SEQ.

3 (Unfair Competition Law)

4 90. The People reallege and incorporate by reference each of the paragraphs above as
5 though fully set forth in this cause of action.

6 91. From a date unknown to the People and continuing to the present, Defendants have
7 engaged, and continue to engage in, aided and abetted and continue to aid and abet, and conspired
8 and continue to conspire to, engage in acts or practices that constitute unfair competition within
9 the meaning of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, as described in the
10 allegations above.

11 92. Defendants' acts or practices include, but are not limited to the following:

- 12 a. Violating Business and Professions Code section 17500 et. seq., as alleged in the
13 First Cause of Action;
- 14 b. Engaging in prohibited unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent practices, as alleged
15 above;
- 16 c. Violating Vehicle Code section 11713 subdivision (a), which prohibits dealers
17 from making or disseminating untrue or misleading statements which are known
18 or should be known to be untrue or misleading; and
- 19 d. Violating Vehicle Code section 11713.1 subdivision (o), which prohibits dealers
20 from violating any laws that prohibit bait-and-switch advertising.

21
22 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

23 WHEREFORE, the People respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of the
24 People and against Defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 25 1. That under Business and Professions Code section 17535, Defendants, their
26 successors, agents, representatives, employees, assigns, and all persons who act in concert with
27 them be permanently enjoined from making any untrue or misleading statements in violation of
28

1 Business and Professions Code section 17500, including but not limited to the untrue or
2 misleading statements alleged in this Complaint;

3 2. That under Business and Professions Code section 17203, Defendants, their
4 successors, agents, representatives, employees, assigns, and all persons who act in concert with
5 them be permanently enjoined from committing any acts of unfair competition in violation of
6 Business and Professions Code section 17200, including but not limited to the acts and practices
7 alleged in this Complaint;

8 3. That the Court make such orders or judgments as may be necessary, including for
9 preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief, to prevent the use or employment by any Defendant of
10 any practice which violates Business and Professions Code section 17500, or which may be
11 necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may
12 have been acquired by means of any such practice, plus interest from the date of acquisition,
13 under the authority of Business and Professions Code section 17535;

14 4. That the Court make such orders or judgments as may be necessary, including for
15 preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief, to prevent the use or employment by any Defendant of
16 any practice which constitutes unfair competition, or which may be necessary to restore to any
17 person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by
18 means of such unfair competition, plus interest from the date of acquisition, under the authority of
19 Business and Professions Code section 17203;

20 5. That the Court assess a civil penalty of \$2,500 against each Defendant for each
21 violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500 in an amount according to proof, under
22 the authority of Business and Professions Code section 17536;

23 6. That the Court assess a civil penalty of \$2,500 against each Defendant for each
24 violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 in an amount according to proof, under
25 the authority of Business and Professions Code section 17206;

26 7. In addition to any penalty assessed under Business and Professions Code section
27 17206, that the Court assess a civil penalty of \$2,500 against each Defendant for each violation of
28 Business and Professions Code section 17200 perpetrated against a senior citizen or disabled

1 person, in an amount according to proof, under the authority of Business and Professions Code
2 section 17206.1;


3 8. That the People recover their costs of suit, including costs of investigation; and

4 9. For such other and further relief that the Court deems just and proper.

5 Dated: September 23, 2019

XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General
State of California

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7
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9 By:

 /for

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